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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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South America.

The kindness of Friends has supplied us with a variety of Papers and Publications, brought by the STANMORE, whose arrival from South America we announced yesterday,—part of which we have given in the following pages, and the remainder being put in a train of translation and preparation for the Press, will appear as soon as possible.

Among others, we have been favoured with a translation of San Martin's charges against Lord Cochrane, together with his Lordship's Reply, and the President's Rejoinder,—documents of such interest, that we would, if possible, have given them in to-day's Paper, but were prevented by their great length.

We avail ourselves of our friend's permission to make a few Extracts from a letter to his address, dated Valparaiso, December 15, 1822; which principally relates to mercantile affairs. The eruption of the Volcano, and the political changes, movements, and hostile proceedings of the contending parties in South America, are pretty fully detailed in the several Papers we have received from that quarter of the world. We give here the Extracts from the abovementioned private letter:—

"The new Reglamento or Tariff, a copy of which accompanies this, you will observe, has made very considerable alteration in the rate of Duties; so much so, that if there was any prospect of its continuance, it would be ruinous to all Commercial intercourse with Chili: but it is the general and firm opinion of every individual, that its existence will be but of short duration, even if its Authors were to continue at the helm of power; as it was adopted to forward a temporary speculation, in which the Secretary of State is deeply interested. To give a plausible pretext, and to remove suspicion and responsibility from his own shoulders, he formed a convention of a few Individuals of his own creatures, to give the appearance of a national regulation; but it has given so much discontent to some of the provinces and the corruption of the Minister appears so manifest, that General Frayle, Governor of Concepcion, has declared openly against the measure, and has taken the field at the head of 7000 troops, with the avowed purpose of upsetting the Minister and bringing him to condign punishment: he is within a few days march of Santiago, and they have no force equal to contend with him. He is a man well informed and of liberal sentiments, and very favourably inclined to encourage and facilitate Foreign Commerce; we may therefore rely on a radical change that will put the Trade of Chili on a more encouraging footing than it has yet been.

"The trade to Peru, at present, from various causes, offers but slender inducements; but I may say, that, as yet, there has been no fair opportunity offered of trying that market; as only a few Sea Port Towns, have yet been opened to receive foreign goods. The whole of the interior, is in the power of the Spaniards, and consequently shut from all intercourse with the sea coast; added to this, the corrupt and mal-administration of St. Martin, every check was put in the way of speculation. But as St. Martin has been turned out of the Government of Peru, and obliged to come to Chili, there is sanguine ex-

pectations, that the existing Government will soon be enabled to open a communication with the interior. The populous and wealthy provinces of Cuzco, Lupa, Arquipa and Potosi, have been shut out from Commerce, for a considerable time; and the consumption of Indian Manufactures will be increased, so soon as they are open, which must be the case soon, whether they remain in possession of the old Spaniards, or revert to the Patriots; as the greater part of the goods these provinces have received, were sent overland from Buenos Ayres, a distance of upwards of 2,000 Miles. I am therefore in sanguine expectation, that this branch of trade, in a very short period, will turn out a desirable and lucrative concern with India. I shall embrace every opportunity of perfecting my knowledge of the state of that market, so as to enable me to take advantage of any change and circumstance."

"One great drawback to the trade of this country (Chili) with India, is the scarcity of its exports; and the only one which suits your market is at present in the hands of a Monopoly."

The following Extract of a Letter also kindly handed to us for publication, gives a comprehensive account of the Dreadful Earthquake:—

"On the 19th October, at 10½ at night we experienced a most Dreadful Earthquake, which in the course of 2½ minutes nearly destroyed all the houses in Valparaiso, and a considerable number have been buried in the ruins. It has continued to shake every day more or less since that calamity, and we fear it still has to disgorge much before it ceases: a particular description would occupy too much time to depict the horror we felt."

"I have not mentioned that this Government have made a new Commercial Regulation, but it has met so much opposition, that for the present it is suspended, and I think it will never be put in execution."

Having had the good fortune to receive yesterday as above stated, a file of Chilean MINISTERIAL GAZETTES, extending from about the middle of September to the end of December, and also a Number of the CHILIAN MERCURY, and one of the COSMOPOLITE periodical works, we lose no time in laying an abstract of their contents before our Readers.

GAZETA MINISTERIAL DE CHILE, SEPTEMBER 21, 1822.

This Paper contains a Proclamation of Amnesty by P O'Higgins, the Supreme Director of the state of Chili, dated September 14.

1st. He grants a general amnesty to all Chilians, and those intermarried with Chilian women, who, on account of difference of political opinions or acts of insubordination, or on suspicion, have been apprehended, banished, or confined; excluding from this act of grace those guilty of assassination or military riots, and even those may be excused on account of subsequent good behaviour.

2d.—Prisoners of war were to enjoy the benefit of the Amnesty, when Spain recognized the independence of the State of Chili.

GAZETA MINISTERIAL, OCTOBER 4, 1822.

The Convention taking into consideration the solicitude of the Miners of Huasco, and especially the expediency of abolishing the impost of one piaster (Peso) on the quintal of copper obtained from the country, altered that impost with a view to encrease the quantity extracted and prevent the frequency of contraband trade.

A decree was published, prohibiting the exportation of provisions or other military stores.

GAZETA MINISTERIAL, OCTOBER 23, 1822.

St. Santiago, Oct. 17, 1822.—All Correspondence between the Vice Admiral Lord Cochrane, and the Officers of the Marine, was ordered, to be held, as official, free from all charges of postage.

GAZETA MINISTERIAL, NOVEMBER 4, 1822.

On the 24th of October, the Honourable Preparatory Convention, concluded its Sittings. On the same day proceeded the Election of the Court of Representatives, composed of seven individuals; four Members of the House, and three not belonging to it. The persons elected were the following:—D. F. Ruiz Tagle; D. C. Albano; D. J. S. Mont; D. F. Valdivieso y Vargas; D. J. Prieto; D. P. Trujillo and D. M. Baras. On the 30th of Oct. the Supreme Director and the Court of Representatives swore to the Constitution, and the day following D. F. Ruiz Tagle was elected President; D. J. Prieto, Vice President, and D. T. Mancheno, Secretary.

On the 2d of November His Excellency the Supreme Director proceeded to Valparaiso on business of the greatest importance which demanded his personal presence, leaving D. Joaquin de Echeverria, and Larrain in charge during his absence.

The English Frigate *Hoculy*, Capt. Lamb, from London in 122 days, arrived at Santiago on the 29th of November.

GAZETA MINISTERIAL, NOVEMBER 21, 1822.

Humanity shudders to contemplate the lamentable state of misery to which famine has reduced the inhabitants of the departments of the South of the Province of Concepcion, more than seven hundred persons having died in a few months for want of salutary food.

A subscription was opened at Valparaiso under the auspices of Government, which on the 18th of November, amounted, by the published list, to above 1,440 dollars.

GAZETA MINISTERIAL, NOVEMBER 27.

The Paper gives an account of the Earthquake which occurred at Valparaiso on the night of the 19th of November at three quarters past 10 o'clock, and contains a Government Notification, suspending Theatrical representations and all other public amusements which might interrupt those religious feelings proper during convulsions of such an awful nature.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN CHILI.

The 19th of Nov. will be memorable in the annals of terrible terrestrial phenomena in our Hemisphere. At three quarters past 10 at night, after a suffocating heat, there was felt a shock such as has not been experienced in this country since the year 1730, preceded by a loud rumbling noise, and indicating its explosion by two violent agitations, which continued for three minutes, threatening the total destruction of the capital. This terrible agitation was, according to the opinion of some, tremulous, and, according to that of others, undulating; and its direction was nearly N. W. S. E.

The vibration of the Earth continued, and from that time to three in the morning of the 20th there was a tremor without any sensible noise, and with little agitation. About half an hour after, a meteor appeared, resembling a conflagration, which instantly produced the brightness of dawn; and also at half past five another noisy tremor was felt, but attended with a very gentle movement.

The 21st had two shocks, one between four and five in the morning, and the other a little after eleven, both without violent agitation.

The 22d two violent shocks the first about four in the morning and the other between eight and nine: the last very severe.

The 23d another light shock about eight in the morning, and an other about two in the afternoon, followed by some feeble vibrations. About four there was another sufficiently perceptible, and at nine at night a momentary one.

The 24th had some vibrations hardly perceptible.

A change was observed in the atmosphere from the 22d, at night till the 25th, it continuing very cloudy and at times an excessive heat being felt. Between 8 and 9 in the morning there was a tremor, with two strong revulsions.

These are the features of the Earthquake seen in the Capital, where the general consternation presented a picture of this public calamity, still more hideous, from the screams of terror and compunction which resounded among the people. The more elevated buildings sustained much damage; particularly the Cathedral, the churches Merced and St. Augustin; the Director's Palace, the Fort of Cajas and Carcel, the Mint, &c. Some fragments of these, and of the roofs of the houses, have fallen; various battlements and walls of moderate solidity have been rent, leaving them for the most part in ruins. The majority of families fled to the country (of fields), and the rest remained in the middle of the streets and squares, or on board ship.

According to the accounts hitherto received, the greatest desolation has taken place in Valparaiso, in the total destruction of the Churches and Edifices in which were buried a part of the victims. The protecting hand of Providence saved the life of his Excellency the Supreme Director Bernard O'Higgins; the house in which he had been residing, giving way the moment he escaped from it.

Casa Blanca (a small town about thirty miles from Valparaiso) was levelled with the ground, but it is calculated that very few persons were sacrificed. There are various rumours about the destruction of Melipilla and Aconcagua.

MERCURIO DE CHILE, DECEMBER 2.

Official Notice.—(From the Lima Gazette.)—The Sovereign Constituent Congress has resolved that H. E. the Generalissimo of the armies of Peru D. J. de San Martin shall be distinguished by the title of **FOUNDER OF PERUVIAN LIBERTY**; that he shall continue the use of the two-coloured flag, indicating that he was Supreme Head of the State; that in all the territories of the nation he shall have the same honours as the executive power; that a statue shall be erected and placed upon a pedestal with appropriate inscriptions, alluding to the objects which caused it to be raised, when the war is concluded; that his bust shall be placed in the National Library, that he shall be reimbursed for his former charges, and that, like Washington, he shall be assigned a pension during life.

P. S. In fine, it appears, by the accounts received (from Lima) up to the beginning of November, that the the enemy had abandoned its former position and retired to the interior; the government laboured with activity and satisfaction to the people: Senor D. Bernardo Tagle is governor of Callao: D. Thomas Guido has resigned the situation of Minister of War.

Politics of Europe.

Paris, November 18.—The faint cry kept up by the war party here has not the least effect, except in making them still more odious to the public. Like baffled blood-hounds, even after the intended victim has escaped, they continue to yelp on the traces he has left behind. The deep-laid plot which produced such ruinous effects on the Stock Exchange is, now, however, completely understood, and the panic it excited has fixed into a settled conviction that Spain will not be invaded. All the shuffling of the *QUOTIDIENNE*, or the sophistry of the *MONITEUR*, are ineffectual to impose one doubt as to the real position of affairs. A thousand reasons may be given for peace, and many excuses invented for a war; but the basis of belief is, simply and solely, that France is not strong enough. That her Ministers are mad enough, every one is aware, to wish to enter into the invasion of her formidable neighbour, with an unfledged army of 80,000 men, a mere handful in comparison with the nature of the service they would have to perform. As long as the infatuated mob, called the Army of the Faith, presented a rallying point for the tools of fanaticism, so long it might be asserted that there existed some hope of domestic support for the invaders. But the inflated bubble has burst. The scattered remnants of the Army of the Faith fly in all directions before the patriotic forces, and the Regency of Urgel is publicly known to be what I always designated it—a hoax. The pretended loan which it was said to be negotiating, rests just where it began. Its absurd announcement would not have been believed in a day, had it not been for the timid and cautious character of Rougemont, the banker, who was publicly put forward as its guarantee.—People naturally thought, that unless a man of his disposition was powerfully supported, he would not have involved himself in such an extensive enterprise, and it was said that almost the highest Personage in the country had persuaded Rougemont to the step. His public protest, however, against his supposed connection with the projected loan, opened every one's eyes, and the thing of course fell to the ground, although it is well known that immense prospective advantages were held out to M. Rougemont, if he would continue to countenance the humbug. The *PILOTE* of last night quaintly and quizzically observes that the Regency of Urgel is every day expected at Paris, to ratify the conditions of the Loan. The fact is, that the little nest of rebels of which this Junta was composed, is completely broken up, and now in all probability in the refuge afforded by our Army of Observation.

The topics of more immediate interest are the triumphant re-election of Lafayette, in spite of all the efforts of Court influence, and the rejection of Benjamin Constant by a small majority of the Department de la Sarthe. The support he received proves clearly that no feeling of public disapproval caused his failure. It was brought about in the usual Ministerial way, by intrigue and bribery—but the Electors of La Sarthe, if unanimous even to supporting the Candidate of the Ministers, are just in comparison to the people of France what the Regency of Urgel is to that of Spain. The fuss made in the Government Journals about the result of his election, only shews the importance of the rejected Candidate, and tells the Liberal party how necessary it is that he should regain his seat in the Chamber. In fact, there is not the least shadow of doubt as to his being elected for another department.

Mr. Bowring is of course, by this time, in the bosom of his family. The abandonment of all charge against him—the open avowal of injustice—the unmitigated outrage against English feeling and national right, displayed in this procedure cannot fail to make a deep impression on the English people, and must call forth a strong remonstrance on the part of your Government. As you are already informed of all the circumstances connected with this case, I shall not weaken, by any premature interference, the effect to be produced by its ample investigation. The disgust excited amongst the English here, by the treatment of their popular and talented countryman, is beyond description, and not a little heightened by the report that his friend, Mr. Blaquiere, has

been ordered out of the country in the summary style of Sir Robert Wilson's expulsion,—and that a distinguished Member of the British Parliament has been refused passports from Boulogne to Paris, solely on account of his humane and spirited attentions to Mr. Bowring while in the prison of the former town. You will, however, be informed on these points before this reaches you.—*Letter in the Morning Chronicle.*

Italy.—Some partial accounts of the remarkable sentence passed at Modena on 47 persons accused of high treason and participation of treason, of forming demagogian projects and secret sects and societies, have already appeared; but the following information on the same subject is more detailed and full, and worthy of public attention. The sentence which has been published, accompanied by all the reasons for passing it, and followed by the decree for confirming it, and granting remission of some of the punishment, which is also motived, forms a voluminous record, highly interesting for the history of the period, as giving the public many explanations concerning an affair so much spoken of. The sentence is at first motived by referring to a decree of the Duke of Modena, Sept. 1820, against secret sects and societies, and also by referring to several articles of the Code, and it then says, "Because the existence of the sects of Freemasons, *Adelfen Sublimi Maestri Perfetti*, and *Carbonari*, as well as the seditious objects they had in view, is in general proved; because it has not hitherto been proved that the *Adelfen* and the *Sublimi Maestri Perfetti* are branches of the *Carbonari*, in consequence of which (founding on the 4th Article of the Ducal Decree of Sept. 20), it was decided that all the members of the two former sects are only to be regarded as guilty of high treason when it is proved that the evil intentions of these sects were known, even when entering into such sects took place after the publication of the above named Decree, while according to the 2d Article of this Decree the knowledge of these evil intentions is only to be presumed of such as inscribe themselves in the sect of the *Carbonari*; and because the introduction of new sectaries and the being present at their introduction, are only circumstances which increase the guilt of belonging to such sects; as this conduct can only be considered as a means of obtaining the before-mentioned ends, the following sentence is passed with unanimity, &c. &c." The punishments which took place in consequence have been already stated. From the reasons assigned for passing the sentence, we learn that these sects were established in Modena, principally by emissaries from Piedmont, that their meetings were called churches (*chiese*)—that one of these churches was established in each of the four cities of Parma, Reggio, Modena, Bologna—that at a certain epoch the *Sublimi Maestri* were taken from *Adelfen*—that the Members had different dignities, as Pontiffs, Bishops, Great Stars, &c.—that during the disturbances in Piedmont in 1821 the sects held several meetings in Reggio and Parma, in which the mode was discussed of destroying the existing form of Government in the territories of Modena, as well as the other States of Italy, for which purpose the Troops of Parma, as a battalion of the united Italians, among whom some of the members enlisted themselves, were to be employed. Support was also expected from the sects in the Romagna, to whom for this reason a deputy was sent, while others went to recruit assistants among the mountains. The sentence is dated Sept. 11th and signed by a President, two Judges, and two Actuaries, who formed an extraordinary Court. The Ducal Decree confirmed the condemnation to death of Joseph Andreoli, a Priest and Professor, particularly because he was the seducer of many others, and refused the offered pardon, if he would confess in time, whereas he only confessed when he saw every thing fully proved against him. The condemnation to the seven fugitives was also confirmed. Francis Conti, a merchant, also condemned to death, had his sentence commuted to ten years imprisonment, on account of his early and sincere confession, and on account of some praiseworthy actions at an earlier period. The sentence, as applied to the rest, was confirmed, only some of the punishment was remitted. Andreoli was executed, after being degraded from the dignity of a Priest, On the scaffold, he confessed

publicly his guilt, and asked pardon of God, his Sovereign, and of those whom he had laid astray, and died with all the marks of Christian faith. The rest were immediately conducted to their appointed prisons. Among them were 11 Doctors of Law, 6 Servants of the State, 5 Medical Men, 3 Ex-officers, 3 Jews, 2 Advocates, 1 Justice Councillor, 1 Captain in active service, 1 Mathematician, 1 Professor, 1 Painter, and one Apothecary.—*Allgemeine Zeitung.*

American Radicals.—During the last Session of Congress for some reason or other, those Members who appeared anxious to cripple or destroy every national institution which costs any thing, and to reduce every body's pay but their own, acquired the name of *Radicals*. Some of those to whom it was applied appeared quite pleased with the term, and a small body, with General Cooke at their head, mounted *red jackets* as a badge of distinction. Since that time, the word has been bandied about in the newspapers, until it seems to be coming into fashion here, just as it is going out of fashion in England; and those Editors who feel disposed to mount the *red jacket*, are endeavouring to make out popular definitions for their adopted watch word. One of those, THE BOSTON STATESMAN, says—

"A Radical is an old R-publican of the Jefferson school. His object is a radical reformation of all the expenses, abuses and extravagances which have found their way into our Government since the year 1800."

The commentary of the Editor of THE AMERICAN, upon this definition, is at once so puerile, just and apposite, that we cheerfully adopt it. By this, says the Editor, it appears that a Radical is of the Jefferson school, and yet that his object is a radical reformation of all the expenses, abuses, and extravagancies which have found their way into the Government of that school since the year 1800. That is, in one breath he allows that expenses, abuses and extravagances have found their way into the Government during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, which commenced in 1800, and yet he proposes to reform them radically by the principles of the very Administration under which they originated. This we find some difficulty in comprehending, although it may be very satisfactory to a radical understanding. Again we desire to know explicitly what is meant by a Republican of the Jefferson school. Is such a Republican disunited from the supporters of Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe? Does he disapprove of the late war, its results, and the lessons it has taught us, which we fortunately have had an administration wise enough to profit by? Does a Republican of the Jefferson school maintain that every act of that distinguished man's administration should serve as a model for the present times? Would he convert our navy into a fleet of gun-boats? Would he exchange our army for a corporal's guard? Would he repel the insults of England, and vindicate our outraged rights and feelings, by an embargo! These things should be fairly understood, that the nation should know the true meaning of words, and not be the dupes to a name.

Libel.—What we desire more particularly to invite attention to, is the assertion, that "the JURY, recollecting the Oath they are acting under, find the prosecuted person guilty." Now we deny that the Jurymen is at all bound by the oath he takes, to find any person prosecuted for libel guilty. The oath the Jurymen takes is as follows:—

"You shall well and truly try the issue joined between our Sovereign Lord, the King, and (Thomas Dalby), and a true verdict give, according to the evidence, so help you God."

The Jurymen having been solemnly sworn, one by one, a Counsellor gets up, perhaps the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, perhaps Mr. GURNEY, and makes such a speech as has been quoted, and that speech, except that it is free from the abuse which Counsel but too frequently indulge in, may be put for all the speeches that have ever been made by Counsel for the prosecution in libel cases.

Well, what has he done? He has read some passages from a book, quoted a nonsensical observation of a Judge, and—given

it as his opinion that the book is a libel that is, that a libel is a libel, and the book is a libel. Sad stuff this. A fellow then swears, that he was hired to buy the book, and that he did buy it of the person prosecuted. This is the case, and the whole case for the prosecutor, nothing more comes before the Jury. What, then, is there legally before the Jury on which they can pronounce a verdict? Nothing at all. The Jury might, therefore, in conformity with their oath, dismiss the case at once. But the case proceeds; the Counsel for the prosecuted person makes a speech, and he gives it as his opinion that the book is not a libel. Thus opinions are balanced. Then comes the Judge. Not a word about breach of any law proved by the mouth of witnesses.

Let us now see what we have before us.

The Jurymen swears—to give a true verdict according to the evidence, so help him God. Evidence of what?—why evidence, 1. That a law has been broken; 2. That the law was broken by the accused. Has any such evidence been produced? No; none whatever. Has he heard any such evidence? No; not a particle. He does not know, and he cannot know, that any law has been broken, much less that the accused broke it. As a Jurymen, sworn as he is sworn, he knows nothing. He swears he will judge truly, according to the evidence, he will judge by nothing but evidence, and conversely, that he will not judge by the loose talk he has heard, no matter from what mouth or mouths it has proceeded. "Recollecting the oath he is acting under," he must acquit, he has no choice, he has heard no evidence, and has no case before him. What is it the Jurymen has heard? Nothing but opinions, but he had been solemnly sworn NOT to judge by opinions.

The advocate on one side has given his opinion; the advocate on the other side has given his; the Judge has given his, and has requested the Jury to give theirs. What then is this so called trial but a meeting of a number of men to compare opinions, twelve of whom have sworn not to decide by opinion, but by evidence; not to give their own opinion, but to say whether certain allegations of the breach of a law have been proved before them from the mouths of witnesses; yet, notwithstanding this, no attempt at proof has been made, not a witness has been produced, yet the Jury, on their oaths, find, that a man has been proved to have committed a crime, by the evidence of sworn witnesses. Such are the proceedings, and such is the result in libel cases.—*British Luminary.*

Court Martial.—A court-martial was held on board his Majesty's ship ALBION, in Portsmouth harbour, on Thursday last, to inquire into the cause and circumstances of the loss of his Majesty's late sloop DRAKE, and to try the surviving officers and company for their conduct upon that occasion. After the narrative of the commanding officer (Mr. Thomas Elgar, gunner) had been read, which contained a full detail of the circumstances attending this melancholy catastrophe, the Court proceeded to examine evidence, and at the termination of the inquiry, pronounced the following sentence:—"The Court is of opinion, that the loss of his Majesty's late sloop DRAKE was caused by her striking on a rock on the Eastern head of St. Shott, about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 23d of June last; that there was too much confidence put in the reckoning kept on board her; that soundings ought to have been resorted to, on approaching the land, but that no orders were issued for that purpose; and that, having run nearly her distance, she was not hauled up in sufficient time to clear the land; to which circumstances, and to the currents and indraughts into the bay of St. Mary, the loss of his Majesty's said sloop is to be attributed; that no blame is attached to the surviving officers and company of said sloop, for their conduct upon that occasion, but that they appear to have conducted themselves with zeal, energy, and discipline; that the conduct of Wm. Leonard, the Captain of the fore-castle, was highly meritorious; and that by the extraordinary exertions made by Mr. James Turner, the boatswain, the lives of the surviving officers and company were preserved; and the Court doth adjudge the surviving officers and company to be acquitted."—Captain John Baker Hay, of the QUEEN CHARLOTTE, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—21—

Edinburgh Review.

From the *Morning Chronicle*, December 3, 1823.

We have just seen the forthcoming number of this Journal, which, as far as we can judge from a hasty inspection of its contents, would seem to contain a number of interesting articles. Clerical abuses are at this time for the people of England a most important subject, and they accordingly occupy a large space. An article on Mr. Canning and Reform, under which head our domestic policy is animadverted on; and an able article on Partitions, in which the *holy* policy pursued by the past and present fraternities of Kings is justly condemned, are the principal political articles in the present number. There are no articles professedly on Political Economy.

The Essay on Clerical Abuses grows out of the Durham case, and in Mr. Brougham's speech on Mr. Williams's trial, he stated that "the Protestant church of England is the most reformed of the reformed churches of Europe." The Reviewer answers this statement as follows:—

We deny this entirely; and we maintain, that it is in discipline at least, if not in doctrine, and certainly in its constitution, the least reformed of those which have thrown off the gross errors and grosser abuses of Popery. It is from no invidious desire of exalting the pure Presbyterian system over the Episcopalian, that we are induced to dwell upon the near approaches of the latter towards the Romish. On the contrary, we freely admit that the English Church has some very eminent advantages even in theory; and that in practice it is, for one quality above all praise—it has never been a persecuting Hierarchy in the worst sense of the word at least at home, for both in Scotland and Ireland it has at different times carried intolerance to the uttermost excesses. But it is chiefly for the purpose of shewing the folly of what remains of that intolerance, in the treatment of the Catholics, that we are inclined to pause a little upon the passage which (possibly from some misstatement) insinuates that our English brethren have departed farther from the Romanists than other reformers.

The following we take to be a good reason for permitting perfectly free discussion of ecclesiastical forms of government:—

To be sure, nothing can be figured more glaringly absurd, than the notion of restraining men's opinions upon questions of Ecclesiastical policy in an island so governed as Great Britain, and so parcelled out between two opposite establishments. If north of the Tweed there were a pure democracy, founded upon such solid foundations in law, that the King of England solemnly engaged, on receiving his Crown, never to permit any Monarchical institution there to spring up, and so secure in the people's affections, that such a thing as a Royalist could hardly be met with over all the country, would it be very easy to say that the Tweed should form the boundary of Republican doctrines, and to require that all men in England should reverence Monarchy and hold Democracy in abhorrence? It is even more hopeless to expect unanimity of opinion, or suppression of dissent upon the Clerical Constitution, while the Scotch, every where to be found in England, are bound in conscience to hate Prelacy, and the English Sovereign's first act on coming to the Throne, is to swear perpetual friendship to the Presbyterian scheme.

It is no less difficult, we presume, for our fellow subjects in England to contemplate the cheap and pure ecclesiastical establishment which we enjoy without murmuring and repining.—Has any man yet existed adventurous enough to deny the gross abuses to which we have now and on former occasions adverted, in the Churches of England and Ireland? Who can pretend to doubt that religious instruction might be afforded far cheaper to the people than in either of those countries?—There is not a human being, we will venture to affirm, beyond the body of the Irish clergy and their immediate connections, who feels any thing but indignation, when he reflects upon the enormous revenues devoted to teach a handful of the community, wrong from those who believe in another religion, and most especially by the iniquitous vote against agistment tithes, afterwards incorporated with the Act of Union, wrong from the poorer classes of the people. We do not except the political zealots of the Protestant Establishment. For events they in their hearts must feel ashamed of the scandalous enormity. But though Ireland displays by far the most crying instance of abuse; the English Church is by no means built upon the model which habit has rendered familiar and pleasing to our Presbyterian eyes. It may not have lands, or rather territories, worth nearly two millions a year, if out of lease, appropriated to its Prelates alone, beside what they receive in tithe. It may not exhibit instances of Bishops spending their lives and revenues abroad, and others amassing hundreds of thousands for their families. Yet does it shew a prudent regard for the things of this world, and successful attention to them, which is well fitted to astonish those who take their ideas of a Priesthood, either from what they see around them in Scotland, or from what they have read in the scriptures. Prelates with twenty and twenty five thousand pounds a year, living

sumptuously in vast and splendid palaces, attended by bodies of serving men gorgeously attired, and of Priests to wait upon their persons, ranking among the proudest Nobles in the land; nay, taking precedence of them in all the perfect follies of heraldry; crowds of inferior clergy richly provided with worldly goods, the wealthiest not even obliged to reside among their flocks, and those who do reside not compelled to do any one act of duty beyond providing and paying a deputy just enough to keep him from starving. Still greater crowds of poor laborious Ministers doing all the work, and receiving none, or next to none of the wages, but the whole body, rich and poor, paid so as to be a perpetual burden to the people, and to wage, of necessity, a ceaseless strife with those whom they ought to comfort, to cherish, and to teach—such an establishment may be as every part of the English system undoubtedly is, the very perfection of human reason. But no man untutored, could have discovered it to be so, and certainly, no man by studying the Scriptures would be much the nearer finding it out. It seems, indeed, to be rather of "the many inventions of man" therein spoken of than of the works which God "made perfect."

The following are the articles in *THE REVIEW*, besides those we have alluded to:—

Simond's Switzerland—Vaccination and Small Pox—French Poetry—The Bishop of Peterborough and his Clergy—Wordsworth's Tour—Bishop of London's Charge.

Topography of the Plain of Troy.

To determine the site of the city, the destruction of which forms the subject of the *Iliad*, has been the object of many a learned dissertation. Opinions have been formed on this point so inconsistent with the text of the *Iliad*, that the impossibility of reconciling them has led some celebrated men to take refuge in scepticism, and even to express doubts of the actual existence both of the city and the bard. Of all these opinions none appears more irreconcilable with facts than that brought forward by Chevalier; though not in general countenanced in our country, it is still, with some modifications, prevalent both in France and Germany. Even here, however, it found many partizans, and the obscurity which it throws over the whole subject, the doubts and difficulties to which it necessarily leads, should make every attempt to establish a more consistent opinion welcome to all the admirers of Homer. The pleasure derived from the perusal of the Poem cannot perhaps be enhanced to the mere poetic reader, by shewing that it was all founded in fact, not in fiction. But the antiquary, the historian, and the philosopher, must set a high value on every circumstance which can substantiate the truth of the most animated and delightful picture of ancient manners, of a remote event, and of the motives and characters of men that has ever been given to the world. "Were the localities well ascertained," it is said, "every genuine admirer of Homer would acknowledge that nothing could be more delightful than to stand upon the ground with the *Iliad* in his hand, and there give a local habitation to the innumerable ideas and feelings which the poem raises in his mind." A work entitled "A Dissertation on the Topography of the Plain of Troy" was recently published in Edinburgh, by a Mr. MacLaren, which landably endeavours to ascertain these localities, and which to say the least of it, so fully proves the falsity of Chevalier's opinion, that it can never be revived. But this is not giving the work praise enough. The Author, without having ever visited Greece, has read his Homer so attentively, and studied the works of modern Travellers so assiduously, that he has been able to establish several important points. For example, and we can only quote one out of many, he has fully proved, in direct opposition to the opinion of Chevalier, that the *Mendere* is the *Scamander* of Homer. Some difficulties (indeed it would be most extraordinary, if they were all cleared up by one person) still remain; but we believe that the united exertions of the learned in their closets, and of those travellers, who have already visited, or may visit the Troad, having now a consistent theory to direct their steps, will ultimately remove them. The site of the city, according to this theory, was on the hill of Issarlik, the site also of New Hium, and which some of the ancients described as the site of Old Troy. To ascertain the sources of the Scamander, as described in the *Iliad*, b. 22, v. 147-599, is at present an unconquerable difficulty; and can perhaps only be surmounted by the united exertions of those men of genius, who have already done so much. We are happy to observe, that our opinion of this work is confirmed by what has been said of it in the *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen* for July; a Journal, in which the celebrated Heyne commented on and illustrated Wood's work on the same subject, and which continues equally renowned for its learning and impartiality. In that Journal, it is said that "the present work is distinguished for the closeness and correctness with which it compares passages in Homer with the descriptions of modern travellers, and for a systematic and acute reasoning throughout, which has been successful in settling several important points beyond cavil or dispute."

Peruvian Prize Law.

The following Decree relative to vessels captured or detained, has been published by the Government of Peru :—

1. All cases of judicature respecting prizes, will be decided definitively in three appeals.
2. Cases of this nature will take place in the following cases :—
If any vessel is found navigating in the sea comprehended within the limits of the state, without the necessary licenses and documents, or with false ones :
If neutral or friendly vessels should be found conveying to the territory occupied by the enemy warlike stores :
If they should force the blockade declared by the decree of the 15th of October, 1821, and others that may be published subsequently to it :
If they should convey to the enemy any property that may belong to them : under all these cases they will certainly be detained.
3. Friendly or neutral vessels found with illegal merchandise on board will be detained, or should they be surprised transacting business in prohibited ports ; but those cases relating to smuggling will be adjudged by the President of the department.
4. Respecting prize judgments, the Director of Marine will first give his opinion, consulting at the same time his auditor.
5. All vessels detained must be carried to the port of Callao, where the cause, why they are detained, will be shown.
6. As soon as the detained vessel arrives at Callao, the captor will present to the Director of Marine the papers he may have found on board, or those which the captain or supercargo may have presented him, with an account of all that may have taken place, and a list of the persons on board.
7. In order that the papers found on board may be duly legalized, the captor, in the act of detaining the vessel, will take an account of them himself, or by the person he may appoint, accompanied by the captain or supercargo, who ought to sign the statement made out by them, in order, that by those documents only, and without admitting others afterwards the vessel shall be adjudged, and an authorized copy of those proceedings will be given them.
8. If the captor should suspect that the papers presented by the captain or supercargo of the vessel that he intends detaining are false, he will compare them by those given by the different states to their subjects, of which he ought to have a copy given him by the Director General of Marine.
9. These papers being received, as well as all relating to them, by the Director-General, he will then order the pleadings to commence.
10. Having summoned the captain or supercargo of the vessel detained, the examination of the papers will commence with their declarations, as well as those of the captors, and likewise the examination of all those whose testimony may be thought necessary, or who may be able to throw any light on the subject.
11. No other papers but those designated in the 6th and 7th articles will be admitted. If the captain or supercargo of the detained vessel should offer to prove, either that they would not receive them from him, or that they were lost by unavoidable accident, the justification will be admitted within a short and fixed term.
12. The cause being ended, the Director-General of Marine will declare if there are sufficient grounds for the detention of the vessel or not, according to justice and the pleadings.
13. This act leaves both parties at liberty to appeal.
14. An appeal from the captor, without first giving securities for the damages and expenses, will not be attended to.
15. The detained vessel will be set at liberty without expense, if her detention be declared unjust, and if the captor should not appeal.
16. In a contrary case, the vessel will continue until the determination of the High Court of Justice. The same will be done when there may be an appeal on the part of the detained.
17. If, whilst the pleading should be going on, it may be thought or feared that the goods or merchandise in the detained vessel might suffer a total loss, or great detriment, the Director-General will resolve whether it be proper or not to proceed to discharge the vessel.
18. Should it be deemed necessary to discharge the vessel detained, the hatches will be opened in the presence of a commissioner appointed by the Director-General, and the captain or supercargo ; an exact inventory of the goods discharged will be taken, they will be deposited in ware houses, and a key given to the said captain or supercargo.
19. If the sale of part of the goods should be thought necessary, it will be effected by public auction, or by means of commissioners, according

as the captain or supercargo of the detained vessel may determine.

20. The pleadings from the High Court of Justice having been returned, the Director General will execute its resolution to liberate or to detain the vessel.
21. When detained, a copy of the proceedings will be given to the captor, the party detained and the Fiscal of Marine ; the same shall then be received, the decision for justification being suspended for the express term of 15 days, and with all charges.
22. At the expiration of this term, the Director General will declare the detained vessel a good or an unlawful prize.
23. This sentence will be in both instances, subject to appeal.
24. The appeal being presented, it will be substantiated and resolved, in the second prosecution, by a memorial from both parties.
25. The same order will be observed in the substantiation, and termination in the third, if judgment upon the sentence pronounced should be prayed for.
26. These prosecutions being finished, the process will be returned to the Director-General of Marine, for him to execute what is already decreed.
27. The vessel being declared a lawful prize, the discharging of her will commence, comparing the goods landed with the bills of lading, invoice, and the inventory taken when the vessel was detained, to prevent the least irregularity or disorder.
28. The cargo will be disposed of as the Supreme Authority may order.
29. If the vessel should be declared free, she will be delivered immediately to her captain, or owners, with her officers and crew, and whatever there may be belonging to them ; they will be exempted from all duties and will be furnished with the necessary license to continue their voyage without any other detention.
30. The captor will have to pay the expenses in cases of notorious injustice in the detention.

Given at the Palace of the Supreme Government.

(Signed) TORRE TAGLE.

By order, of the Minister of State, B. MONTEAGUDO.

Lima, April 29, 1822.

Union-Hall.

Sale of Government Offices.—On Wednesday, a man, about 50 years of age, of respectable appearance, named *James Cooke Clarkson*, was charged with having fraudulently obtained the sum of 100*l.* from Mr. John Anderson, under pretence of procuring a clerkship in the Revenue. Mr. Anderson stated, that in consequence of his having advertised in the papers, that he would give a *donneur* of 100*l.* to any one who would procure him a situation under Government, the prisoner, by letter, appointed a meeting with him at the prisoner's house, Burton place, Newington, and offered to accomplish his wish for 150*l.*—appearing very urgent, and saying he was in treaty with another person for the situation. They met again a fortnight after, and the prisoner said, "If you give me a deposit of 20*l.* I will give you my bill at three months for that sum, in case I should not procure the situation." A loud knock came to the door, and the prisoner said, "Here's the very man with whom I am in treaty, and I wish to have a decisive answer, and will abate the sum to 140*l.*" The witness agreed, and paid 20*l.* for the bill. After several more interviews, they met on Friday week at a tavern ; and the prisoner pulled out a packet of papers, endorsed "the appointment of Mr. John Anderson," and handed witness a note, which ran thus :— "Lord Lowther desires Mr. Clarkson will have all things arranged with his friend previous to his introduction at the Treasury." The prisoner then gave him an instrument (witness believed on parchment) to the following effect :—

"We, the undersigned, do appoint you, John Anderson, to the situation of clerk in the revenue department, to copy and write journals.

(Signed) "LUSHINGTON, LOWTHER."
"VANSITTART, LIVERPOOL."

The prisoner then strenuously urged payment, and the witness paid him 70*l.* in notes, and 10 sovereigns. The moment the prisoner had received the cash, he started up and said, "I'll go over the way (meaning to the Treasury) and see all is right." In a quarter of an hour, a lad came with a note from the prisoner, stating that he was obliged, from his desperate necessities, to have recourse to the above expedient, and promising to settle all in six months.

Prisoner.—"With due submission I beg leave to state, that I gave Mr. Anderson my acknowledgment for the money, which it was my full determination to have refunded in the event of my not succeeding in procuring a situation, and I now wish to pay him back the 100*l.* He was remanded."

Friday, May 2. 1833.

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Revision of the Irish Magistracy.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir, In the observations upon the "Revision of the Irish Magistracy," printed in your Paper of this morning, you appear to anticipate consequences which may not be realized, and which, perhaps, were never in the contemplation of the Irish Government. "The state of the Magistracy of Ireland in 1820," was inserted in the "Report of preliminary Proceedings under the [Irish] Population Act," and officially presented to the House of Commons in February last. The following is a literal extract from that document, as far as respects the Counties which you have enumerated:—

STATE OF THE MAGISTRACY OF IRELAND IN 1820.

Counties.	No. on Record.	Dead.	No. now Living.	Non-Resident.	Resident but not Acting.	Acting the not Resident.	Resident and Acting.
Armagh,	128	14	114	66	5	6	37
Carlow,	76	6	70	26	5	7	33
Cavan,	102	9	93	28	3	13	49
Clare,	140	5	135	42	4	2	87
Donegal,	149	52	97	45	4	6	42
Down,	199	45	154	61	5	4	84
Fermanagh, ..	75	16	59	25	0	8	26
Galway,	272	35	237	120	15	3	99
Kildare,	100	10	90	47	4	6	33
Total, ...	1241	192	1049	460	45	55	489

From which of these columns your list of dismissals has been selected, I know not; but it is not a fifth part of the living and corresponds almost exactly with the number of the dead.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

December 7, 1822.

Baby.

B.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir, Observing in your independent Paper, a controversy between the "Extraordinary Secretary," on the merits of one of "My Lords," allow me to point out to the officer in the "Country Village," the names of six neglected Admirals, whose flags are at the main, and who commanded ships at the period the "Extraordinary Secretary" had his "ink horn" hanging to his button, collecting the *hearth money*, as described by Mrs. Mary Ann Clark. I shall name the following gallant Officers, as they stand on the Navy List:—

Admiral William Price Williams's name is familiar to every one in the habit of reading our Naval history during the American War. He captured, in the *FLORA* frigate, a Dutch frigate and *LA NYMPHE*, after severe actions; the present Sir E. Thornborough was first Lieutenant of the *FLORA* in the latter action.

Admirals Holloway, Savage, and Bowen, commanded ships of the line in Lord Rodney's actions in the West Indies. The two latter distinguished themselves in the action of the 12th April, 1782.

Admiral Wolseley served constantly from the day he embarked until he was made a Rear Admiral. He was in all Sir Edward Hughes's severe actions in the East Indies, and was severely wounded in the chest at the taking of a fortress in that part of the world.

Admiral De Courcy was actively and successfully employed during the late war, particularly so at the period of the French squadron being on the coast of Ireland. He had a severe action in the *MAGNANIME*, and captured his opponent. He received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his conduct at Corunna, in saving the shattered remains of Sir John Moore's Army.

I should wish to ask this efficient Secretary, why these six old and respectable Officers have been overlooked? If they were not thought worthy of any of the orders so lavishly bestowed, surely one or two of them might have been made *Baronets* as was the case with Generals Johnson, Maitland, Tarleton, or Sir J. W. Gordon, Bart. and K. C. B. In my next I will send you a list of the names of some meritorious and neglected Vice Admirals.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

London, Nov. 24, 1832.

SECUNDUS VERITUS.

Sir Robert Meads.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir, Your paper of this day contains a letter from the African Station Commodore, who appears to write in a rage.

"When caps amongst a crowd are thrown,
What fits each man he calls his own."

Whether my information or the Knight's assertion is to be most relied on, I must leave those to judge who can inform themselves on the subject. If I am wrong, it deprives me of the "only hook I had to hang a doubt on, how he got the the command he now enjoys; for it is quite out of the question to imagine, that an officer losing his arm in the American war as a Midshipman, for which he is in the receipt of *hundred pounds per annum*, can have pretension to so distinguished a situation, unless his claim is accompanied by testimonials of having rendered some service more substantially essential to his country. If it is not so, how barbarously treated are those officers who have lost both legs, both arms, or both eyes!!! I think I hear you groan at the bare idea of such cruelty.

I trust the *preux Chevalier*, in his next, will favour us with a compendium of his services, detailing the bloody battles at which he has been present (particularly during the late war), and the number of days that he has been *bona fide* at sea in the command of a ship, from the commencement to the end of it; we shall then get at his merits in a more tangible shape. I hope, in the interim, that he will take wit in his anger.

VERITAS.

Newspaper Chat.

The ex-Empress of Hayti, with her family, are now resident at Hastings, and much respected by the distinguished visitants to that place.

Five hundred Germans are about to sail from Marseilles for the Morea; the expence of the expedition is between 7 and 8,000*l*. They will be provided with arms, ammunition, and some field pieces.

The new Marriage Act was read in Birdgewater Church on Sunday sen'night, at the end of the Morning Service; but such was the aversion felt by a full congregation, that they immediately quitted the church, leaving only the clerk to hear its contents.—*Gloucester Journal*.

Fonthill Abbey.—It has been stated, that Mr. Farquhar purchased this property with a view to dispose of it again. If we may credit report, Mr. Farquhar frequently employs his vast capital in a similar manner; and not long since bought a large estate in France for nearly a hundred thousand pounds, as well as one or two splendid mansions in London, from the sale of which he hopes to derive a considerable addition to his wealth. It is probable that Fonthill estate may be divided into two or three parts (an arrangement of which its great extent would well admit) and thus be disposed of, if a suitable purchaser should not be found ere long, for the whole. There is also a likelihood that a portion of the effects may yet be brought under the hammer. Mr. Phillips, jun. and Mr. Wyatt are now on the premises, engaged in making out a catalogue of every thing they contain.

Parish Clerk.—The situation of Parish Clerk to St. Andrew's, Holborn, became lately vacant, we understand, by the death of Capt. Barton, of the navy, who received his half-pay in that rank. He was appointed to this profitable situation by his brother, the former Rector, but officiated by deputy. The Rev. Mr. Beresford has appointed his nephew, the Curate, as Parish Clerk in his room, and he appoints a deputy in his room.—*Evening Paper*.

Change in Sir Wm. Congreve.—It is reported that a remarkable change has lately been operated in the opinions of this gallant Officer. The public must be aware that up to the close of the last Session, Sir William piously voted against every measure introduced into parliament for the relief of his Catholic fellow-subjects.—He was in consequence considered by the Right Reverend Bench of Bishops as one of the most redoubtable champions of the Church. But, unfortunately, the enemy's fire seems to have been too powerful for Sir William, and his Protestantism would seem to have gained nothing in consequence.—This valiant and religious Knight, we lament to say, has turned his back very frequently of late on the Establishment, and has fallen into the ways of the Scarlet Lady of Babylon. Sir William Congreve is now to be publicly seen each Sunday at the Roman Catholic Chapel in Warwick-street, Golden-square, when he seems absorbed in devotion, and is most punctual, notwithstanding his corpulent dimensions, in going through the several genuflections and other observances. Sir William's only companion is a young and very beautiful lady, who, from the brightness of her jetty ringlets and animated eyes, appears a native of some foreign country.

The Honest Confession.

A village Pastor, whose fat sheep
His office 'twas to shear and keep,
Had every comfort requisite ;
When, on a day, from London came,
A Parson—very fond of game—
To pay his friend a country visit.

The forms perform'd of clerical life,
Viz. — "How are tithes?"—and "how's your wife?"
How are the birds?" and many hares?"
He took his seat, and took his fill,
And then—"Next Sunday, if you will,
I'll preach, and you shall read the prayers?"

"Not so," the Rector said—"I've vow'd
No stranger e'er shall be allow'd
To mount and occupy my stall—
If you preach better, 'twere a curse,
For I could preach no more;—if worse,
You never ought to preach at all!"

The Greek to the Delphic Laurel.

Withered is that sacred bough
Which the lightning's fury spared,
Of its beauteous foliage now
By the savage spoiler bared.

Greenly did it garland o'er
Freedom's altar—Virtue's shrine,
Where our fathers knelt of yore
In the light of Glory's sign.

But the cypress deeply glooms—
Mourner of the wasted land—
Constant to the place of tombs,
Drooping o'er the good and grand.

See the Muse's lyre is hung
On its dusky branch so long,
That Men forget the deeds it rung,
Worthiest an immortal song.

Gone the God that framed its power,
Gone the Bard he taught to sing,
Broken is the Muse's bower
Where proud Genius woke the string.

Harp of Greece, the mountain breeze,
As its soft wing wildly strays,
Sometimes on thy chords will seize
And wake a dirge of brighter days.

But it never thrills again
To the hand of magic power,
Waking Glory's manly strain,
Worthy of Apollo's bower.

Mourning tree! still bear that sign
Of our grandeur—of our fate,
Drooping while yon dark weeds twine
With the trophies of the great.

Bear it till the Grecian spears
Fence against the mountain's side,
And the sacred phalanx bears
Ruin to the Tyrants' pride.

Then the Bard who wakes the string
With the Prophet's awful fires,
Strains which Freeman's love shall sing,
Strains which Freedom's God inspires.

Then yon laurel branch that threw
Richness round the Delphic shrine,
Shall its brightest bloom renew
O'er an altar more divine.

Clustering round the emblem bright
Of the Christian's holier faith,
Heaven shall bathe in dewy light
Freedom's consecrated wreath.

An Epistle.

LETTER FROM MR. DEPUTY DASH TO HIS BROTHER PHILIP
IN THE COUNTRY.

Well! the ninth of November, dear PHILIP, has past,
And the civic star chair is new bottomed at last;
In its fashion much altered; more rich and more stable,
And fit for our city—akin, was the table,
Which displayed such a picture, that, in (*il est vrai*)
Hospitality's annals they've noted the day.
Oh! such grandeur! such doings! the claims were so thick, it
Was out of my power to get ROGER a ticket;
But my dear Mrs. DASH, when my afternoon's nap
To the siroin succeeds, runs o'er memory's map,
And describes to our cousin the state of this quarter
Of London's proud globe; when wine flow'd stead of water,
And rivers of soup rich yielded grateful relief
To plots of rich pasture, and mountains of beef;
When the Sun of Goodhumour shone over the plain,
And smiled thro' the plentiful showers of—*Champagne*;
Nay, so eloquent is she that ROGER, ne'er doubt it,
Knows a great deal more even than I do about it.

And so he'll tell you all;—for I'm busied with greetings,
With parish concerns, city lands, and ward meetings;
Nay, my cup of employment's so full, that (is't not ill?)
I can't add one drop from a sociable bottle.

But to matters of moment—I long to dilate
On the hubbub that's raised in the small civic state.
Of *Bridge Ward*; the municipal building, you know,
Which was newly constructed about two years ago,
When they kept the chief part o' n't (tho' well they can spare it)
And crowned the whole building by adding a—*Garrett*.
Strange thing will take place—by a singular hitching,
This *Garrett* one day walked down stairs to the *Kitchen*,
And saw the *WARD's* guardians applying her pelf
For the sole greedy purpose of fattening *Self*.
Like a trust worthy Chancellor, then, in his function,
He scouted the guttlers and laid an *injunction*;
Proclaimed it an insult to reason and sense,
For a rich man to dine at a poor one's expence.
They argued in this way—"Our toils are severe;
Nota Bene, they meet about six times a year)
We assess, we examine, we note and compare,
Then exact from each man, as he's rated, his share;
It occasions much trouble—the Ward is the Winner,
Then why make such fuss on the score of a dinner?"

Sweet sophistical gentlemen, ye, who contend
That a meeting on business feasting should end;
Who for each, in its season, alternately cater,
That is, *first* make a *great rate*, then eat at a *greater*;
Let it be, that a joint, deck'd with trimmings, arise
When discussion has ended, to gladden your eyes;
But, surely, no reason exists, if ye will,
That your dinner be cooked just about *Shooter's Hill*,
That French wines grace the table with delicate fare,
And the Ward pay *glass coaches* to carry ye there.
Fie for shame! Who goes yonder? a man, by the way,
Who through industry earns some few shillings a day,
As ye pass, ye survey him with *hauteur* at least,
And yet from his pittance comes part of the feast.

Oh! Philip, you see that my feelings are most in
This cause—and my blood boils at thought of their *roasting*,
For, a baron of beef, if part tainted, we trudge by,
And "*Ex pede Hercules*," all will be judged by.

I shall write you in time, how the business proceeds,
For at present sharp words are but preludes to deeds;
The accounts will be published, the matter made known,
And 'tis hoped when the system is perfectly shewn,
That they'll gorge at their own cost, or let it alone.

Effects of Cold.—We have heard that the first approach of an ad-
venturous travellers on his recent return from the Polar Regions, has
effectually extinguished a flame which had burnt with continually in-
creasing intensity during an absence of nearly three years. From this
circumstance it would seem, that the experiment tried with so much ad-
vantage by the President of the Horticultural Society, of improving vines
by first removing them to a cold region, and the bringing them back to a
warmer one, does not succeed so well in the animal world.—*Chronicle*.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—25—

Letter from Manila.

We have been favored with the following extract from another commercial letter, dated Manila, January 25, 1823:—

"The Manila Entrepot, is made general for all vessels of 40 Tons and upwards, and for all goods of licit and illicit trade, subject to a duty of one per cent. ad valorem, on the importation, and one per cent. on the exportation; and the goods suffered to remain at the Entrepot Ware House twelve months, free of any charge of Storage; beyond twelve months, and until the expiration of two years, from the date of the importation, one per cent. additional to be paid, and if not exported at the close of the second year, the Consignee or proprietor of the goods to be made to pay the full duty on the import into the country. The Import duty is 10 65-100 per cent. ad valorem. It is decided that Opium is admitted at the Entrepot, and I have actually landed five chests of Patna Opium, that came to my consignment per British ship DAPHNE from Penang, which paid at the rate of sixteen Dollars per chest, which I consider very reasonable."

The Reverend Mr. Murphy.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

A Letter in your JOURNAL of this-day, signed A PARISHIONER, obliges me, for the first time, in justification of the line of conduct I now pursue, respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Calcutta, and Gentlemen residing in the provinces in the Interior, that I have opened a School for the instruction of youth, with the view of imparting moral and classical education to such as may be placed under my care.

I take this opportunity to acquaint A PARISHIONER, of what he alone seems to be ignorant, that on my arrival in Calcutta, I was waited on by the zealous Catholics of this City, who promised to place me on the Clerical Establishment, with a maintenance suited to the rank a Clergyman is entitled to hold in society.

The Church Wardens, as appears, opposed the wishes of the people, and ultimately rejected their petition:—On what grounds, or through what motives, I beg leave to decline investigating. In order to obviate the difficulties that grew up from the opposition of so formidable a body, a Society was formed, which had for its object the dissemination of religious knowledge amongst such of my communion as are ignorant of the Portuguese language. This plan was also defeated by some whose names I decline to mention, and I feel ashamed that any Catholics in this enlightened age, should be so far misguided by weak policy as to oppose the propagation of the tenets of our *Infallible Church*. If A PARISHIONER knows whether or not the funds of the Church constitute private property, he will then be able to say, how far certain individuals are justified in opposing the wishes of the community with regard to the disposal of that property for the Public benefit.

The Catholic Community cannot blame me for withholding from them the words of eternal life. I offered them my labours, they were rejected; and I now leave those who have obstructed the preaching of the Gospel to consider whether they do not draw down on their heads the denunciation of Him, who authorised the Apostles to shake off the dust of their feet and proclaim woe unto those who should refuse to hear the glad tidings of salvation.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

May 1, 1823.

F. B. MURPHY

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS-DAY.

	M	N
Morning.....	8	36
Evening.....	9	0
Moon's Age.....	22 days.	

Etymological Speculations.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Notwithstanding your Correspondent U. V. W. declares his inability to argue with me, and therefore retreats from the field of discussion; yet he maintains his opinion to be supported by the HIGHEST Authority, that of our SAVIOUR, and the inspired Writers of the New Testament; by whom he states, that *Nakush* is translated *Ophis*, "a Serpent." But, Sir, I apprehend it would have been more in favour of his argument, had U. V. W. first shewn that *Ophis* itself is a root before he drew any inference from the use of it in translation respecting the radicality of *Nakush*. For, it must be remembered, there is a wide difference between the meaning, which words bear in conversation, or the signification to which they are restricted by common usage, and their Etymological derivation:—As for example, *candle-stick* conveys a meaning, when the instrument is made of brass, or other metal, very different to a candle and piece of wood, to which the words separately bear reference.

It is the same with regard to the word *Ophis*, whence is derived the English word *Fiend*, and the Persian *Afeen*, and English *Opium*. All of which are different in signification, yet proceed from *Ophis*, which is itself a compound of *Aob*, the name of a Serpent,—and derivation of *Aob* "inimical," and *Aesh* "a man." Hence *Aub-Aesh*, or shortly *Ophis* is "the adversary of man," which in signification bears the strongest analogy to *Naka-Aesh*, "the misleader of man," and his inexorable adversary. *Diabolus*, as I have already mentioned, is also a compound, of *Deo-Bul*, the "God Bul," which is a Sanscrit appellation for the chief of Hindoo idols.

Your obedient Servant,

R. TYTLER.

Calcutta, May 1, 1823.

Propelling Steam Vessels.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

With reference to some remarks which appeared in the JOURNAL of 22d April, respecting a mode of propelling vessels, I have to observe that the description of the screw for propelling vessels which I sent you some time ago, and the figure which accompanied it, were copied from a paper by Mr. Whytock on the application of oars to steam boats, inserted in the EDINBURGH PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL. I would have sent you the whole had I not thought it too long to be inserted in a Daily Paper.

With respect to the screw, Mr. Whytock was prevented from repeating his experiment from the circumstance of the boat not belonging to him.

His method of making the screw was very simple, and sufficiently exact for the purpose.

I have seen another account of a screw, but do not recollect in what periodical publication it was contained.

It is sometimes of consequence to detail an unsuccessful experiment not only in Mechanics, but in other sciences, as by so doing much time, trouble, and expence are frequently saved to those who wish to make similar ones, and this is particularly the case in Bengal, where the workmen are but indifferent, I don't know what kind of carpenters there may be in Lucknow, but in Calcutta they are very stupid and can make nothing without a muster.

Several modes of propelling vessels are described in Buchanan's Treatise on steam vessels.

Mr. Gordon has lately proposed an improvement, by forming a kind of case for the fore part of the paddle wheel, so as to prevent the escape of the water laterally from the action of the paddle wheel. It is not necessary to give a particular description of it, as it is not likely to be put into practice here at present; and it could not well be understood without a figure.

My authority for stating, that paddle wheels were used by Captain Savary, so far back as 1702, was Rees's Cyclopaedia.

O.—

Surgeon's Fees.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In the JOURNAL of the 5th instant, there is another letter from a person who signs himself DEMETRIUS DRASTIC, M. D. at *Gudhapore*. It is not a little curious, that even while animadverting on what he is pleased to call vulgarity, he cannot help exposing himself by a coarse and vulgar allusion to *horns*.

If this *soi-disant* M. D. be really desirous of obtaining the sentiments of the Medical Officers of this Establishment, let him invite such as think it becoming a Member of their Profession, to attack private families in the Public Papers, under a feigned name, on questions concerning his own personal emolument, to come forward and say so, I will venture to state, that he will not find in the whole body a single supporter.

DEMETRIUS in his last letter compares himself to a *roaring Lion*. The idea of a Lion at *Gudhapore*, calls to mind the old fable of the *Ass in the Lion's skin*. I advise him to be quiet, lest his tongue should betray the stupid sneaking animal in disguise. Wishing him in future better success, both as a Doctor and a Scribbler,

I remain, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

April 19, 1823.

AN OBSERVER.

Odeypoor—Mount Ahoo—Bheels and Jains.

Extracts from the Correspondence of an India Traveller, in the year 1821 and 1822.

[FROM THE ASIATIC OBSERVER.]

"I can learn from your note what delight the journey I made from Odeypoor* to this place, would have given you. You would have had a

* *Odeypoor*.—The district of Odeypoor, is a Rajpoot principality of the highest rank in the province of Ajmere, of which it occupies the southern extremity, and is situated principally between the 24th and 26th degrees of north latitude. A considerable portion of the Odeypoor territory had anciently the appellation of Mewar or Meywar, its Chief is frequently styled in history, the Rana of Chitore. It is difficult to define the real extent of the Odeypoor territories, owing to their incessant fluctuation; but they may be considered generally as comprehending the districts of Chitore and Mewar. Under this point of view they are bounded on the north by the Joudpore territories; on the south by many native principalities in the provinces of Gujerat and Malwah; to the east are the territories of Kotah, Boondee, and Sindia; and on the west the large districts of Sarow, nominally subject to Joudpore. In 1818, their total area might be estimated at 7,300 square miles of turbulent and ill subdued territory.

The surface of Odeypoor is rather hilly than mountainous; and possessing many streams and rivulets, independent of the periodical rains, it produces, when properly cultivated, sugar, indigo, tobacco, wheat, rice, and barley; there are also iron mines, and abundance of fuel. Thirty miles north of the city of Odeypoor sulphur is found, but of a quality inferior to that which is procured from Surat. The country is naturally strong, and the paths wild and intricate. In 1818, Chetoo, the Pindaree, baffled every effort to overtake him in his escape from Jaweed in Rajpootana, which he effected by penetrating through a most difficult country to the south of the Mewar district, coming out by Dhar to the south-west of Onjein, where there is a very high range of hills, whence issue the streams that afterwards form the Mahy river.

The city of Odeypoor, which is situated within an amphitheatre of hills, is guarded in the approach by a deep and dangerous defile, which admits only of a single carriage passing at a time; yet so extensive is the circuit protected by this pass, that it is said at one time to have comprehended between 4 and 500 villages within its range. The cultivators are composed of Rajpoots, Jants, Brahmins, Bheels, and Meenas, and nearly the whole are of the Brahminical persuasion. Their language is of Sanskrit origin, and the Lord's prayer, when translated into it by the Missionaries, was found to contain 28 of the roots found either in the Bengalee or Hindostanee specimens. On the neighbourhood of the town of Odeypoor, which is in lat. 24° 58' N. and long. 74° 14' E. the wells, although but a small distance from the surface of the earth, are strongly impregnated with mineral particles, which flow with the water from the hills. At the emancipation of this city from the yoke of the Maharattas, it received an immediate accession of several thousand inhabitants."

noble field for your pursuits of Geology and its branches. I had long determined to cross the difficult and untrodden Alpine regions which line the western frontier of Meiwar,* descending from the temperature of eternal spring to the torrid sands of Marwar; a belt of mountains fifty miles in breadth where I crossed, and the most diversified you can imagine, with all the various requisites of scenery, where

"Hills on hills, and Alps on Alps arise."

Wood, water, and all that is delightful, were in abundance. The Jessamine in wild luxuriance clasped the forest trees. The forests were filled with Bantam fowl, and enlivened with the Cuckoo's note from a dozen quarters at once. These ranges present you with every specimen of the primitive formations—every variety of Granite and Gneiss in the chains, generally rising over slate, of which the vallies between the mountains of the declining part of the tract are formed. The slate appeared to be of every kind, and as to colours, I never saw such a variety. The pink and green are beautiful, and some temples built of the latter at Gogoondah, a dependency of Odeypoor, had a magnificent effect. In the higher tracts Quartz predominates in the vallies, and Gneiss succeeds Granite in the elevations. In the ridges of Quartz, obtruding every where through the surface, I occasionally found some good specimens in various states of crystallization. Having made the highest points in this wild tract, as indicated by the barometers, and still better by the object of search, the sources of the rivers which hence diverge to the east, west, and south, I commenced a descent by a pass not used since the wars of King Jehangire of Delhi. It is doubted whether he could have ventured through it, though just calculated for the scene described by Orme, when Aurungzebe was shut up and obliged to capitulate; but the old Bigot was too wary to trust himself, and it was his son Akbar, who was indebted to the Rana's clemency, (though not till he had paid dear,) in permitting him, and the chiefs of his army, to escape by one of their passes, and join the royal forces in Marwar, † Joudpore province, with which he soon after united, and very nearly deposed his father.

As to my descent from these delightful heights, you may form a tolerable correct idea of its difficulty and danger when I inform you, that the Meena tribes, or Bheels, ‡ who invade these districts from the

* *Meywar (Meiwar)*.—A district in the northern part of the province of Khandeish, situated between the Taptie and Nerbudda rivers but respecting which we have very little information. It is hilly and thinly peopled, and contains many of the Aboriginal Bheel tribes. The principal towns are Sultanpore, Bejghur, and Sindwah.

The town of Meyshwar (Mahesh Asura) stands on the banks of the Nerbudda, and is a noted station selected by armies marching north or south for crossing that river.

† *Marwar (Murwar)*.—A large and ancient division of the Ajmere province, situated principally between the 26th and 28th degrees of north latitude, but in modern times, better known as the Rajah Joudpore's territories. In former times the word Marwar, as including the town and fortresses of Ajmere, became almost synonymous with the name of the province. On investigation, the Missionaries found, that the Lord's prayer in the Marwar language contained 28 of the 32 words particularized in the Bengalee and Hindostanee specimens. In 1811, the annual fall of rain, never over-abundant, failed in Marwar, which in addition to the desolation caused by clouds of locusts, drove the inhabitants of that unfortunate country for subsistence to the centre of Gujerat. The misery still pursued them, for in 1812, Gujerat also experienced a failure of rain and consequent scarcity, which soon reduced the already half-starved emigrants to a most deplorable condition; yet they most unaccountably uniformly declined employment when tendered, even with the prospect of death, as the consequence of their refusal. The vicinity of every large town in Gujerat was then crowded with these wretched creatures, infirm, dying, dead, and half-eaten by dogs, which acquired an unusual degree of ferocity from having so long fed on human bodies. Even the distinction of cast was at length forgotten, and the Brahman was seen selling his wife for 2 or 3 rupees to such as would receive her. At Baroda, the Guicowar's capital, the weekly return of Marwarie burials exceeded 500 bodies. Much was done by native charity; large subscriptions were raised, aided by a liberal sum from the Baroda government; but all unavailing, the extent of the calamity exceeding human power of efficient alleviation. In the mean time, these unfortunate emigrants spread themselves all over the Gujerat province, from the Gulf of Cutch to Surat, and in many instances to Bombay; and their is reason to believe, that of the whole mass not one in a hundred ever returned within the limits of his native province.

‡ *Bheels*.—In the southern division of Malwah, the savage tribes of Bheels are found in considerable numbers, especially among the mountains contiguous to the Nerbudda and Taptie rivers, where their chiefs are in possession of all the principal passes. These are a jungle people, and by some supposed to have been the Aborigines of central Hindostan, extending west to Gujerat, where they meet the coolies, and east to

Friday, May 2. 1833.

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south-west, to enable their cattle to descend the pass with their daggers slay one of them, and lay the carcass at an abrupt spot as a step for the rest of the herd. After a ten mile movement through a terrific windling amongst dells, and water-courses, and mountains covered with superb trees, I halted on the bank of a stream for the night. A wilder scene could not be contemplated. Not a hut was to be seen in all the ten miles travelled this day, nor in the next day's continuation of the dells of 12 miles more. The whole of this distance I had to cut my way through, and had people at work a fortnight beforehand. The mountain herds (all vassals of the Rana of Odeypore, and of his kin and blood, though separated by an interval of forty generations) came to see me, and escort me out of the wilds. A very short way from me were communities of the Bhomesa Bheels, who hold a small quantity of land free from duty or rent. These are the only tribes independent of all superior power in India, some of which amounted to 5000; but even with them I was on terms of friendship, and felt quite at home.

From the top of this Table Land, the thermometer was in the morning of the 7th of June, at 70°, but ranges till rising; and when next day I had gained the flats of Marwar, the thermometer stood at 100° in my large tent, with the breeze wafted right on the Konkani from the south; for we have the winds but very partiality in the valley of Odeypore. Then I pushed on for the Olympus of the Jupiter of central India, the celebrated Aboo,* passing through the little state Sarowry. It was in the descent to Marwar, passing over these tremendous barriers, that I had to remark, the still more powerful bar of separation to countries, the magical change of manners and speech; and what made it still more strange, these very people, not 50 years ago, belonged to the Odeypore territory. The chiefs are all of the Rana of Odeypore's blood and kin; and their manners, actions, and speech, those of the country in which they dwell. There are no circumstances to prepare the mind for the change. You plunge at once into the extremes of variety in the race of these children of the sun;—but I must say, that the scale weighed in favour of those in the low tracts of Marwar, in manners and appearance. Much speculation might be indulged in endeavouring to discover how much of the deficiency in those points, most interesting to a philanthropist, they owe to their poverty, and the oppressions they have laboured under for nearly a century; and how much the absence of those evils to the difference of climate and to the government of Marwar.

The ascent to Aboo was a terrific labour. I started at 4 A. M. and did not obtain a firm footing till noon. I had, however, to make many halts. The barometer at the base was 29, and our first halt was at the temple of the God of Wisdom, perched amidst the cliffs, and where pilgrims halt to refresh from a most sulphureous spring. The barometer had fallen just 1° to the shrine, or about nine hundred feet of perpendicular height; but the road over our heads looked still hideous. Nearly another degree brought us to the *terre plane*, and the beautiful verdant flats covered with Karonda bushes, with as delicious a fruit as ever I ate; that cultivated in our gardens is not to be mentioned in comparison with it. We still continued ascending; however, I now used one of the "Heavenly Cars," with which the mountaineer trotted away with me till I came to the base of the "Saint's Pinnacle," the highest part of Aboo. I reached it after one o'clock, 10th June, thermometer standing at 70°; but the barometers did not indicate the height to my satisfaction, owing to some cause which remains yet to be investigated, for the next morning at day break, they indicated a difference of 600 feet, and on a lower peak. The thermometer was, however, at 60°. There I was, perched on the remnant of the watch-tower of the fortress belonging to the ancient Lords of the Rajpoot tribes; swimming on a sea of clouds, dashing like billows between me and the temples below. The change was great to a person in my state of health, the thermometer being 100°, and I was just eleven hours out that day,

Gudwana, where they come in contact with the Gonds; but the points of difference which distinguish these tribes from each other respectively, and collectively from the lower classes of Hindoos, have never been accurately ascertained. The Bheels inhabit the interior, where they subsist on the produce of a very scanty cultivation, being generally averse to agriculture, and on what they can procure by hunting and thieving; the coolies are found most on or near the sea-coast, where, until lately they employed themselves by fishing and piracy. Their common points of resemblance seem to be an aversion to regular industry, and a proneness to predatory rapine, at which they are particularly expert, and were in consequence frequently employed by the native chiefs to desolate the territories of their adversaries. Some of them have recently got mounted, and serve as cavalry; but a great proportion are infantry, nearly in a state of nakedness, armed with bows and arrows. In religion they are Hindoos of the Brahminical persuasion; but in feeding addicted to many impure practices, the sacred order having never been at any pains to instruct them on the subject.

*Aboo.—This place is a dependency of the Sarowry Raja's, but generally possessed by some rebellious relation. Lat. 24° 30' N. long. 73° 25' E.—56 miles west by south from Odeypore.

where I obtained shelter in a small tent belonging to a worthy and wealthy pilgrim.

It was here, where the rebellious Titans* attempted to storm heaven, while they destroyed the sacrifices of the saints below. There are 12 villages on the top, with tanks, &c. Wild apricots and lemons are here, and promogranates, growing out of the granite rocks. All the fields are hedged with the common white Rose. The Champa flower is in abundance, and Jessamine and other flowers of great beauty are as plentiful as thistles. The Palmyra and Mangoe tree are common, and a vast variety of shrubs. Amongst the birds, which are numerous, are the Cuckoo, and a bird like the Mavis in note, and which sings towards evening.

The Jain† temples are the grand objects in the landscape here.

*The usornus or giants are the enemies of the gods, and the offspring of Kshynup, the progenitor of gods, giants, men-serpents, and birds, by his different wives. They bear a resemblance to the Titans or giants of the Grecian Mythology, and stories of their wars with the gods abound in the Pooranas. Indra, Vishnoo, Kartika, and Doorga, are distinguished among the Hindoo deities for their conflicts with these beings. King Vulea, a giant, is worshipped by the Hindoos on their birth-days, with the same forms as are the gods.

The most rancorous hatred has always formerly existed betwixt the usornus and the gods, although half brothers, the former having been excluded by the gods from succeeding to the throne of heaven; and dreadful conflicts were carried on betwixt them with various success, till both parties sought to become immortal: the giants performed the most severe religious austerities, addressing their prayers alternately to Vishnoo, Shiva and Brumha; but were always unsuccessful. The gods, however, at last obtained this blessing at the churning of the sea of milk; which story is related at length in the Mahabharata and other works:—The gods first took mount Mandara, placed it in the sea, and wrapping round it the serpent *esasooky*, began to whist it round as the milk-men do the stuff in making butter. The gods took hold of the head of the snake, and the giants of the tail; but being almost consumed by the poison from the mouth of the serpent, the gods privately entreated Vishnoo to prevail upon the giants to lay hold of the head; upon which he thus addressed them: "How is it," said Vishnoo, "that you, giants as you are, have taken hold of Vasooka's tail?" The gods and the giants then changed places; and the elephant *Oiravatu* first arose from the churned sea to reward their labours; afterwards the gem *Koustubhu*—the horse *Oochoshruva*—the tree *Parijata*—many jewels—the goddess *Lukshmee*—and then poison. Full of alarm at this sight, the gods applied to *Muha-deva* (Shiva), who, to save the world from destruction, drank up the poison, and received no other injury than a blue mark on his throat. Next came up the water of immortality, when the 330,000,000 gods and the usornus without number, took their stand on each side, each claiming the mighty boon. Vishnoo proposed to divide it with his own hand; but while the usornus want to prepare themselves by bathing in the sacred stream, the gods drank up the greatest part of the nectar; and to give them time to drink the whole, Vishnoo assumed the form of a most captivating female, with which the giants were so charmed that they totally forgot the nectar. One of them, however, having changed his shape, mixed with the gods, and drinking of the water of life, became immortal; but Vishnoo, being informed of this circumstance by Soorya and Chundra, (the sun and moon, cut off the head of the giant.

The head and trunk being thus immortalized, were made the ascending and descending nodes, under the names *Rahoo* and *Ketoo*.

†The Jains.—The Jains constitute a sect of Hindoos differing in some important tenets from the Brahminical, but following in other respects similar practices. The essential character of Hindoo institutions is the distribution of the people into four great tribes. The Jains admit the same division into four tribes, Brahmins, Khetrias, Vaisyas, and Sudras, and perform like ceremonies from the birth of a male until his marriage. They observe similar fasts and practice still more strictly the received maxims of refraining from injury to any sentient being. They appear to recognize as subordinate deities some, if not all the gods of the prevailing sect; but do not worship in particular the five principal gods of these sects, nor address prayers, nor perform sacrifices to the sun or fire. They differ also from the Brahminical Hindoos in assigning the highest place to certain deified saints, who according to their creed, have successively become superior gods. Another doctrine, in which they materially disagree with the orthodox Hindoos, is the rejection of the Vedas, the divine authorities of which they deny. In this particular the Jains agree with the Buddhists, or Sangatas, who equally deny the divine authority of the Vedas, and who in a similar manner worship certain pre-eminent saints, admitting likewise, as subordinate deities, the whole pantheon of the orthodox Hindoos. These two sects (the Jains and the Buddhists) differ in regard to the history of the personages whom they have deified; and hence it may be concluded that they had distinct founders, but the original notion seems to have been the same;

They are by far the richest in design and execution, though not the largest I have seen in India. The sculpture cannot be described.—It must be seen. These were made by the ministers of the Kings of Newahy, the Barwarrah's, a tribe of Rajpoots, of whom so much has been said. I collected all the old inscriptions which I could procure, and which may furnish materials for a future paper or two; and I have also obtained many old valuable manuscripts.

You are yet all in the dark, and will remain so, until you have explored the grand libraries of Paton, a city in Rajpootana,—and Jesselmere, a town north west of Jondpore,—and Cambay; together with the travelling libraries of the Jain Bishops. These contain tens of thousands of volumes, and I have endeavoured to open the eyes of some scholars here to the subject. At Jesselmere are the original books of Bandha (Boodhu,) the Sybeline volumes which none dare even handle. Until all these have been examined, let us declare our ignorance of Hindoo literature; for you have only gleaned in the field contaminated by conquest, and where no genuine record could be hoped for.

I am going westward in a few days to Cambay, to visit the sacred Palithanee and Sotringah in the Peninsula, the Palestine of the Jains, and one of their seven Teeruts; thence to Bheemnal, where the Pandooas dwelt in their exile from Delhi; and thence to Buhulpoor and Garia, ancient seats of the Rana's ancestor early in the present era—places utterly unknown here, though familiar to me, (I exclude Sotringah,) I hope to get some accounts of Mahmood's invasions and details of the ancient tribes. Here I can trace the Huns of old, and Cathai of Alexander. The Rana's ancestors were expelled by a Parthian colony."

all agree in the belief of transmigration. Jaina priests usually wear a broom, adapted to sweep insects out of the way, lest they should tread on the minutest being. In Hindostan, the Jainas are usually called Syanras, but distinguish themselves into Sravacas (Shrawaks) and Yatis, or laity and clergy. The following is a brief account of them:—

1. *The derivation of the name Jaina or Joins.* Jaina or Joins, is derived from the word jinn (ji, to conquer). He who has overcome the eight great crimes, is called jinn. These crimes are, eating at night; slaying an animal; eating the fruit of those trees that give milk; tasting honey or flesh; taking the wealth of others; taking by force a married woman; eating flowers, butter, cheese; and worshipping the gods of other religions.

2. *Their Origin.* This sect is said to owe its rise to Rishabhdeva, a Hindoo, and of whom it is related that he became incarnate thirteen times. After him twenty-two persons are mentioned, as the successive leaders of the sect. The last of the Joins yogees was Mahaveern, who is said to have been incarnate 27 times. This yogee had many disciples, and amongst the distinguished, was Goutamu-Swamee, for whom he had a particular regard, and whom he sent, on the day of his absorption (death), to the residence Devn-surmma, lest his mind should be too much affected. Seventeen of his disciples obtained deliverance from the body at the same hour with their master.

3. *Their Doctrine.* It is difficult to give a system which will apply to the whole sect, among whom various opinions prevail. A number of Joins come near to the orthodox Hindoos. They acknowledge some thing of a deity, yet deny a Creator, and reverence in a limited sense, Hindoo deities. They retain the ten ceremonies connected with progress through life up to marriage. They marry like the Hindoos,—burn their dead, but observe no shradddhu. Strict Joins are constrained to a life of mendicity. The chief Joins were gloomy, ascetics, assuming the rights of deity, and denying the authority of God. They say, that the earth is formed by nature, that is, by inherent properties existing in itself; that spirit is found in two conditions, emancipated, and enclosed by matter;—that but one spirit is individuated through the whole universe of animated existence; (although Chervvaka, a Joins leader, denied the existence of spirit altogether)—that all human affairs are regulated by religion and irreligion, i. e. by works of merit and demerit;—that religion natural purifies, exalts, and immortalizes its possessor; and that irreligion defiles, degrades, and ruins men; that the future births of men are regulated by present actions; that works of merit will raise a person to one of the twelve heavens;—that for eight miles beyond the highest heaven all is darkness; that below this heaven is a heaven, in which all who obtain unchanging happiness remain, and is 36,000,000 miles long; that the inhabitants of this world occupy 1332 cubits of these regions; that below are five other heavens occupied by ascetics some what less pure than the former; that lower still are twelve heavens one below the other;—that the earth is next hung in air; beneath, water; and still lower, darkness. Persons sinning in the above named heavens, become men or animals, and sink into a region of torments; while others ascend from the earth and occupy their couches, or places of repose in heaven.

4. *Their Duties.* The Joins, bathe in the morning—shake his garment and that to purify them—repeats prayers to persons possessing

the five qualities of Urihanta, Siddhu, Acharyu, Oopadhyaya, and Sadhu—makes address to wisdom, religious light, excellent conduct, and devotion—walks round Joins temple three times—bows and prays to the image of a Joins yogee carved in a sitting posture—goes to his spiritual guide, and makes his vows to him for the day—solicits alms at a certain number of houses for the food of the day—returning, he mutters incantations, to remove the sins committed in killing insects by treading on them unwittingly as he passed through streets—eats—prays again to the persons designated as above—continues silent nearly all the day—at its close again repeats incantations, &c. Many other duties must be passed over, as too numerous, to introduce here. The person who, by practicing the duties of the Joins religion, renders himself worthy of the worship of Indru and the other gods; who delivers himself for chains of the world, obtaining complete emancipation from matter, becomes a proper object of worship to all creatures. Passing by the festivals, &c. of this sect, we have only room to add, that at the time of a Joins mendicant's last sickness, a disciple repeats a certain prayer, to him, and rehearses the praises of the Joins mendicants. After his death, with his body are burnt the brush with which he swept the road or his seat that he might not destroy animal life, his staff, his beggar's bag, and a lump of wheated paste.

There are five sects of Joins, but the difference between them is trifling. The Dignimburus, who wear no clothes—the Teru-punt'hees, the Dhooriyas, the Loonkas, and the Boddhus.

Commercial Reports.

Note.—It being difficult to quote with preciseness the prices of the following Articles, the mode of stating generally, whether they are at an advance or discount, has been adopted as being sufficient to give a tolerable correct idea of the Market.—The Exchange being at Par.

References.—(P. C.) Prime Cost of the Article as Invoiced at the Manufacturer's prices, exclusive of Freight and Charges.—(A.) Advance on the same.—(D.) Discount.

Broad Cloth, fine,	5	a	0	per cent. A
Broad Cloth, coarse,	0	a	0	per cent. D
Flannels,	15	a	20	per cent. D
Hats, Bicknell's,	20	a	25	per cent. D
Chintz,	5	a	10	per cent. A
Cutlery, Table,	5	a	10	per cent. A
Earthen-ware,	15	a	20	per cent. A
Glass-ware,	0	a	5	per cent. A
Window Glass,	0	a	10	per cent. D
Hosiery,	0	a	0	per cent. D
Muslins, assorted,	10	a	15	per cent. A
Oilman's Stores,	25	a	30	per cent. A
Stationery,	5	a	15	per cent. A

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees	206	4	a	206	8	per 100
Donbloons,		30	5	a	31	8	each
Joes, or Pezas,		17	8	a	17	12	each
Dutch Ducats,		4	4	a	4	13	each
Louis D'Ors,		8	4	a	8	8	each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,		190	4	a	190	3	per 100
Star Pagodas,		3	61	a	3	7	6 each
Sovereigns,		10	12	a	11	0	
Bank of England Notes,		9	8	a	10	0	

Importation of Bullion, from the 1st to the 31st of March 1823.

	SILVER	GOLD	TOTAL
	Sa. Rs.		
From 1st to the 31st Mar...	14,36,603	26,088	14,62,691
Previously this year,	30,02,285	2,30,963	32,33,246
Total,	44,38,886	2,57,051	46,95,937

The Exchange is taken at the Custom House rate, viz. 10 Rupees to the £ Sterling, and 2½ Rupees per Spanish Dollar.

Exports from Calcutta from the 1st to the 31st of March 1823.

Sugar, to London,	bags	4,331
Liverpool,		234
Saltpetre, to London,		6,613
Liverpool, &c.		7,101
Piece Goods, to London,	pieces	24,177
Silk, to London,	bazar maunds	524
Liverpool,		26
Indigo, to London,	factory maunds	6,400
Liverpool,		444

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—29—

Government Orders.

MILITARY.

General Orders by the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 18, 1823.

No. 202. The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Lieutenant George Walter, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Surveyor of Embankments in Bengal, vice Ensign Fitzgerald, proceeded to Europe on Furlough.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 24, 1823.

No. 204. The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign Edward Brace to be Lieutenant, from the 21st April 1823, in succession to Hadaway deceased.

Quarter Master General's Department.—Captain John Smith, from the 2d Class, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 1st Class, vice Seelach appointed Superintendent of Canals in Bengal, and Agent for the preparation of Suspension Bridges.

Lieutenant F. C. Robb, from the 3d Class, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 2d Class, vice Smith promoted in the 1st Class.

Lieutenant Jt G. Drummond, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 3d Class, vice Robb promoted in the 2d Class.

Brevet-Captain Henry Capel Sandys, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, who, in prosecution of the leave obtained by him from the Government of Fort St. George to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, confirmed by the Supreme Government in General Orders of the 25th of February 1822, was compelled under circumstances over which he had no control, to proceed on to Europe, has returned to his duty on this Establishment by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.—Date of arrival at Fort William, 18th April 1823.

Captain James Fleming, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.—Date of arrival at Fort William, 29d April 1823.

Captain John Peater, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and eventually to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

Lieutenant Bruce Roxburgh, of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry at Mhow, is permitted to be absent from his Corps for Six Months from the 15th instant, to visit Bombay on his urgent private affairs.

The Leave of Absence obtained by Lieutenant James Martin, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 6th September last, is further prolonged for six Months on account of his health.

No. 205. In continuation of General Orders of the 7th ultimo, the Additional transfer of Six (6) Armourers from the Arsenal to the Ponderary Establishment in Fort William, is authorized from the 1st instant.

No. 206. Assistant Surgeon H. P. Saunders has been permitted in the Political Department under date the 18th instant to accept Employment as a Medical Officer in the Service of His Highness the Nizam.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment and Promotions.

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Menzies, M. D., to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Ramghur, vice Assistant Surgeon H. P. Saunders.

Lieutenant Colonel John Gibbs, Commanding the Cawnpore Provincial Battalion, has obtained permission in the Judicial Department under date the 10th instant, to be absent from his Corps for three Months from the 15th instant for the purpose of visiting the Northern Hills on urgent private affairs. The Command of the Corps during Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs's absence is to devolve upon Lieutenant Welland, the Adjutant attached to it.

Major D. V. Kerio, Commanding the Furruckabad Provincial Battalion, has obtained in the Judicial Department, under date the 10th instant, an extension of Six Months leave of absence from his Corps on account of his Health.

Three Peons are authorized to be added to the permanent Establishment at the General Hospital, at the usual rate of Pay.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 24, 1823.

No. 207.—1. On the principle adopted in General Orders by Government of the 28th of August last, reducing the number of Gun Lascars attached to each Company or Battery of European Artillery,

Ramghur Local Battalion... 2 Brigades. to 1 Havildar, 1 Naich, and 24 Lascars, or 3 Men, per Gun, and altogether abolishing Gun Lascars as unnecessary with the Golandauze or Native Artillery, the Dragoon movements being discontinued, the future Establishment of Gun Lascars with each Brigade of Light Artillery serving with Local Corps, is fixed at the same scale as that attached to the Body Guard of the Governor General, viz.

	Pay.	Half Batta.	Fall Batta.
1 Tindal or Havildar,	7 8	2 0	4 0
8 Gun Lascars, at	4 12	1 0	2 0

exclusive of Off reckonings.

2.—All in excess to this number with the several Local Battalions, will be struck off on the 1st June next, and sent with their Descriptive Rolls, Pay and Clothing Certificates, to the Magazine hereafter mentioned, when they will be enrolled in the Store Lascar Companies under instructions from His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

3.—The Tindals to be enrolled as Havildars on transfer, and such Men as object to the removal, will be discharged forthwith by the Officers Commanding the Local Corps, who will select the best and most efficient Men, to remain with their Guns.—The Gun Lascars remaining with Local Battalions will be entitled to half or full Batta, or the Invalid Pension, under the same rules as may exist in the Corps to which they are attached.

4.—1 Havildar, 2 Naicks, and 16 Sepoys, of Each Local Corps, having Guns, will be permanently allotted to each Brigade under the orders of the Serjeant and Corporal of Artillery for the Service of the Guns, aided by the above detail of Gun Lascars.

5.—All Recruiting or Promotions in the several Store Lascar Companies, and Details of Gun Lascars with Horse or Foot Artillery, or Local Infantry, are suspended till a General equalization can take place under the Orders of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and all Casualties in the Gun Lascar Details, whether in the Horse or Foot Artillery, or in Local Corps, will be filled up with Supernumeraries from the Store Lascar Companies, whilst any remain.

6.—To complete the Detail with the Ramghur Light Infantry, the Officer Commanding the Dinapore Local Battalion will transfer 1 Tindal and 2 Gun Lascars from his Supernumeraries to the former Corps, sending the remainder to the Dinapore Magazine.

7.—The Supernumeraries, with the Ramghur Battalion to be sent to the Presidency for the Arsenal and expense Magazine Companies;—those with the Chumparun Light Infantry to Dinapore; and those with the Goruckpore Light Infantry to Chunar.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders the Commander in Chief, Head quarters, Calcutta; April 21, 1823.

Major-General Thomas's Station Order of the 19th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon Lindsey to receive Medical charge of the Cawnpore Infantry Levy, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Major-General Gregory's Station Order, dated the 12th of April, appointing Assistant Surgeon MacGregor to the Medical charge of Lieutenant Colonel Boyd's Detachment of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, and Assistant Surgeon Forrest to that of the Artillery Detachment at Dinapore, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 24th Regiment.—Ensign Campbell, from 1st April, to 1st May, to remain at Cawnpore on Medical Certificate.

8th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain Nicolson, from 15th April, to 15th January 1824, to Oude, and eventually to the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

European Regiment.—Assistant Surgeon Yeatman, (doing duty,) from 15th April, to 15th July, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

Head quarters, Calcutta; April 23, 1823.

Ensign Thomas Dixon, whose admission to the Service is notified in Government General Orders of the 18th instant, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry at Barrackpore, and directed to join.

Assistant Surgeon Arthur Wyatt is attached to the General Hospital at the Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 7th Regiment.—Lieutenant Edwards, from 7th April, to 15th May, in extension, on Medical Certificate, to remain at the Presidency.

Head quarters, Calcutta, April 22, 1823.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Barreilly on the 21st day of March 1823, Sew Loll Sing, Jemadar of the Barreilly Provincial Battalion, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges, viz.

1st.—“For insubordinate conduct of a nature and tendency highly mutinous in having advanced from the head of his Company while the Battalion was drawn out at a punishment Parade, and expostulated with Major Hall, the Commanding Officer, in the following unauthorized terms, ‘The Prisoner is a Young Sepoy forgive him,’ such expression (particularly as the Jemadar was a Member of the Court Martial, before which the Prisoner had been convicted) being calculated to impress the men of the Corps with an idea, that the punishment was originally harsh, or ought at least not be inflicted.”

2d.—“For having subsequently on the Morning of the 10th ultimo, persisted not only in refusing to make any apology to Major Hall, but likewise in denying that he had done wrong, when that Officer explained to him the impropriety of his conduct on Parade, and informed him that an admission of his error, and a promise of never being again guilty of a similar Transgression, could alone preserve him, from being further proceeded against.”

“The whole or any part of such conduct being subversive of Military Discipline, and unbecoming the Character of a Native Commissioned Officer.”

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—“The Court having maturely and deliberately, weighed the evidence in support of the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner Sew Loll Sing, Jemadar of the Barreilly Provincial Battalion, has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of part of the 1st Charge, namely, insubordinate conduct in having advanced from the head of his Company, while the Battalion was drawn out at a punishment Parade and expostulated with Major Hall, the commanding Officer in the following unauthorized terms. The Prisoner is a Young Sepoy forgive him, but the Court acquit the Prisoner of ‘conduct of a nature and tendency highly mutinous’ and of every other part of the Charge. The Court acquit the Prisoner of the second Charge.”

Sentence.—“The Court having found the Prisoner Sew Loll Sing, Jemadar, guilty of so much of the first Charge as is above enumerated, which being in breach of the Articles of War, does Sentence him to be suspended from Rank and Pay for five (5) Calendar Months.”

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) EDWARD PAGET, General Commander in Chief.

The suspension from Rank and Pay of Jemadar Sew Loll Sing is to commence from the day on which this Order may be published at Barreilly.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; April 25, 1823.

Officers are posted to Corps as follows.

Colonel J. Vanrenen to the 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Fagan to the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Cartwright to the first Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major W. C. Baddeley, Captain R. A. Thomas, and Lieutenant E. Brace, to the 1st, and Lieutenant P. Deare to the 2d Battalion of the 24th Regiment.

Ensign A. Jackson is removed, at his own request, from the 3d to the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, and posted to the 2d Battalion of the latter Regiment.—Ensign Jackson will join and do duty with the 1st Battalion of his Corps until further orders.

Ensign G. D. Cullen is removed, at his own request, from the 21st to the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, and posted to the 2d Battalion of the latter Corps.

Lieutenant Cornish is appointed Adjutant to the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry, vice Barclay, promoted.—This appointment is to have effect from the 10th instant.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 12th Regiment.—Lieutenant J. Bell, from 15th May, to 1st November; to visit Nusserabad, on his private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; April 25, 1823.

Commanding Officers of Native Corps, when promulgating the Sentence of the General Court Martial on Jemadar Sew Loll Sing, published in General Orders of the 22d instant, will be particular in explaining to the Native Officers, that, it is perfectly compatible with their duty to bring to the notice of their Commanding Officers any thing they may have to offer in mitigation of offences committed by the Men of their Corps: But that a Public Parade assembled for the purpose of carrying a Sentence into Execution, is not a fit opportunity for doing so; such a proceeding, in itself, constitutes a breach of discipline.

Colonel Adams's Division Order, dated Kamptee 10th of April, appointing Apothecary J. C. MacIntosh, lately attached to His Majesty's 24th Foot, to do duty with the Honorable Company's European Regiment, is confirmed.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; April 26, 1823.

Brevet-Captain G. Snodgrass, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the Command of the Detachment of Recruits for the

European Regiment now in Fort William, and will accordingly put himself in immediate communication with the Town Major.

Major Parker of Artillery, now on Sick leave at the Presidency, is directed to proceed to Dum Dumas soon as his health will permit, and place himself under the orders of the Commandant of Artillery. Major Parker will hereafter be appointed to proceed to Cawnpore by water in charge of the drafts for the Artillery in the Upper Provinces.

Cornet J. C. Fraser, lately posted to the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, is removed to the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry at his own request, and directed to join by water.

Cornet Fraser is permitted to continue with the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, with which he is now doing duty, until the 1st of June.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Irwin is appointed Adjutant to the Honorable Company's European Regiment, vice Carleton proceeded to Europe on Furlough.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

Engineers.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Edward Garstin, from 2d May, to 2d Aug. on his private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; April 28, 1823.

Lieutenants J. B. Fenton and W. Forbes of the 2d Battalion 23d Native Infantry, at present doing duty with the 1st Battalion of the Regiment at Barrackpore, are directed to join the Detachment of Recruits for the European Regiment in Fort William under Command of Brevet-Captain Snodgrass, to whom they will report themselves accordingly without delay.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; April 22, 1823.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's leave of absence during the month of November last, for the periods specified against their respective names, viz.

38th Regt.—Pay Master Grant from 25th October 1822, to the 24th January 1823.

44th Regt.—Ensign Gilbert from 10th October 1822, to the 24th February 1823.

87th Regt.—Lieut. Booth from 31st October 1822, until removed to another Regiment.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; April 23, 1823.

The following Copy of a Memorandum dated Horse Guards, 3d October 1822, is published for the information of His Majesty's Regiments of Infantry serving in the East Indies.

Horse Guards, 3d October, 1822.—(Copy).—Memorandum for Regiments of Infantry.—The Commander in Chief directs it to be notified in reference to the recent Regulations in regard to Officers' Dress, that the Gorget is intended to form part of the Officer's Equipment, and to be worn on all occasions of duty hitherto established by the usage of the service.

(Signed) JOHN MACDONALD, D. A. G.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; April 24, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

41st Foot.—Lieut. F. Dickson from the 69th Regt. to be Lieutenant, vice Norman who exchanges, 3d April 1823.

69th Foot.—Lieut. William Norman from the 69th Regt. to be Lieutenant, vice Dickson who exchanges, 3d April 1823.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; April 25, 1823.

Under the rule laid down in the General Orders issued from the Department of the Adjutant General to His Majesty's Forces, dated Calcutta 5th November 1816, His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subaltern of 15 years standing, and upwards, to the rank of Captain by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the 15th of April 1823.

69th Foot.—Lieut. W. B. Bernard.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; April 26, 1823.

Lieut. T. McKenzie of the 13th Dragoons has leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for twelve months from the 21st instant.

The Leave granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Assistant Surgeon Bush of the 46th Regt. and Captain Cannon of the 87th, the former for twelve months, from the date of embarkation

to proceed to New South, Wales, and the latter from the 29th of March to the 3d of May 1823, to proceed to Sea, both on Medical Certificate, is confirmed.

Head quarters, Calcutta; April 25, 1823

The Detachment of the 38th Regt. arrived on the Ship CARRON from Bombay under the command of Lieut. Wall 24th Foot, will, with the Sanction of Government, be disembarked as soon as practicable.

Upon the arrival of the Troops off, or near Calcutta, Lieut. Wall will forward a return thereof to the Town Major of Fort William.

The Detachment upon being landed will join Lieut. Masterson's party of the 87th Regiment, and will do duty with the 44th Foot until further orders.

Lieut. Wall will be pleased to make over the accounts of the Volunteers to the Brigade Major King's Troops, and hold himself in readiness embark for England.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; April 29, 1823.

Assistant Surgeon Rutledge of the 20th Foot who came on duty with the Detachment under Lieut. Wall from Bombay, is directed to do duty with the 44th Regiment in Fort William until further Orders, or until he receives instruction to return to Bombay.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Intrepid Action.—The following anecdote is so meritoriously characteristic of British fearlessness and humanity that it simply requires to be told. No comment can be necessary. One day when the H. C. ship ROYAL GEORGE was nearly becalmed, on the outward bound voyage, and the jolly boat lowered down, the lad who had charge of it along side fell over-board. Mr. Buttivant, the Chief Officer, was on the poop at the time, and seeing the unhappy occurrence, immediately threw himself into the sea, from the taffrail, about six and twenty feet high, in the hopes of saving him. On rising again from the depth to which the plunge had precipitated him he succeeded in catching hold of the Boy, who was floating just under the surface of the water, but he was so exhausted that he had not strength enough to retain his hold till the jolly Boat, which was immediately manned, could reach the spot. Mr. Buttivant got on board without difficulty, but the Boy was unfortunately lost.

We are requested to mention, for the information of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Calcutta that the Band of H. M. 44th Regiment will, in future, play every Thursday evening at six o'clock.—Govt. Gazette.

Selections.

Boat of the Juliana.—We are happy to state that accounts have since been received from Ceylon by the Bark GEORGE of the safe arrival of the Boat at Hamten-tol, on the South-end of Ceylon.—*Madras Courier.*

St. James's Church.—We understand, that on Sunday next a Sermon will be preached at this Church, in recommendation of the objects of the Calcutta Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, after which a Collection will be made in aid of the Committee's Funds.

We trust that we need say nothing in order to induce a full attendance, and a liberal contribution on this occasion, as this Society is not only one of the most useful for this purpose, but also one of the most ancient. We are sure therefore, that nothing that we can say can add to the desire that must exist to contribute to its funds. We have been accused of saying more in favor of institutions of this nature connected with the Dissenters, than of those connected with the Church, and in reply to this, the whole that we can say is, that we praise the objects of these Societies and not the men who compose them, and let these belong to what sect or denomination they may, as long as the object they have in view is the amelioration of the state of our race, we shall always be happy to give publicity to their sentiments, and our humble meed of praise to those who so richly deserve it.

Dreadful Accident on the River.—We regret to state that one of those accidents of so frequent occurrence on the river, took place on Sunday last, which was attended with very fatal consequences. A dingy, containing seven individuals, of whom three were Europeans and the rest natives, was overtaken on what is called the Sumatra Bank, by the bore, where it was upset, and awful to relate, every soul perished.—Some of the bodies have been found, and among them that of one of the Europeans, who was interred at Howrah on the evening of the same day.—*Hurkaru.*

Accident.—On Monday, a Native fell from the top of a House, situated in Hotollah, on which he was at work; by which accident his skull was fractured and his back broken. He was removed to the Native Hospital, where he died in a quarter of an hour.—*John Bull.*

Calcutta Religious Tract Society.

We have much pleasure in presenting our readers with the following intelligence respecting the formation of a Tract Society, so desirable in the metropolis of British India; especially as a letter directed to the Rev. H. Townley (recently departed for England) has just been sent us by a Friend, the design of which is to urge upon the Philanthropist, the necessity of establishing a Tract Society in Calcutta, and also offering efficient aid from the Parent Society, in case of an auxiliary being formed in this city.

"To the Editor of the Asiatic Observer.

Sir,

"Union has power.—It has been demonstrated, that from the various combinations of twenty-four letters only, there will arise above thirty-five thousands of trillions of variations; and that a thousand millions of men, in as many years, could not write out all those different transpositions of the alphabet. Never in the history of the world, has the importance of combination in philanthropic efforts been so decidedly and extensively felt as it is in the present day. The deadly weapons of bigotry are now to an unparalleled extent abandoned; or if some of them are still preserved in the archives of the Church, they are like the sword of Goliath being deposited in the temple, only to remind us that the monster has been brought prostrate to the ground, and that now all that remains of him is—

"A headless carcass, and a nameless thing."

"It affords me pleasure, in corroboration of the above statement, to inform you of the formation of the 'The Calcutta Religious Tract Society,' which took place among various denominations of Christians in this city on March 1st. The want of a concentration in this important branch of Missionary labour has long been felt and lamented by the different denominations. The necessity of a duly qualified Committee to investigate tracts before they are committed to the press; the many opportunities which might be embraced of interesting efficient agents in the interior provinces, and employing them in diffusing small publications, if applied to by one who should consider as his peculiar province to exert himself in this department; and the urgent demands which objects still more strictly legitimate have on the funds from which the expense of publishing tracts has been hitherto drawn, combine with many other important considerations to render the measures which have at length been adopted at once most desirable and encouraging; and we trust that this institution will become a lasting blessing to the community of India. Subjoined is a list of tracts, any of which may be obtained by application at my residence in Park-street, where also all manuscripts for publication, or pecuniary contributions, will be thankfully received.

April 8, 1823.

(Signed) J. B. WARDEN, Secy."

* List of Tracts in the Despository of the Calcutta Religious Tract Society.

Vessels in the River.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 30th of April 1823.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels	Tons.
Free Traders, for Great Britain, &c	4	1,946
Country Ship, for ditto	1	690
Ships and Vessels employed in the Country Trade,	23	9,460
Laid up for Sale or Freight,	13	7,779
French Vessel,	1	200
American Vessel,	1	286
Portuguese Vessels,	3	1,040
Arabian Vessel,	1	500
Total	46	21,701
Free Traders in the River, on the 30th April, 1822,	3	1,514
Ditto ditto, on the 30th April 1823,	4	1,946
Increase		432

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, MAY 1, 1823.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans, Rs.	30 8	30 0
Unremittable ditto,	8 4	7 12
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for } 18 Months, dated 30th of April 1822,..... }	25 0	34 0
Bank Shares,	6500 0	6300 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	206 8	205 8
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discounted.....		at 3 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 3½ per cent.		

